MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....N. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:00 A. M.	12:05 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
7:25 A. M.	2:35 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	8:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
9:15 A. M.	3:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
1:20 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	11:20 P. M.	.....
MILWAUKEE & ROCKFORD.		
7:25 A. M.	2:35 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	8:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & RAILROAD VALLEY.		
4:20 P. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
12:00 M.	2:30 A. M.	11:59 A. M.
7:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—one every day, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 8 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The Last Great Battle.

Under the telegraph head, this morning, will be found very interesting descriptions of the Battle of Solferino, received by the mails of the steamship *Ætna*, which arrived at New York yesterday. Accounts, both from Austrian and French sources, are given. The battle will, undoubtedly, rank as one of the bloodiest on the record of modern warfare. The Austrians acknowledge that their loss was not less than twenty thousand in killed and wounded, and concede the victory to the Allies. No official announcement of the French loss has yet been made, but private statements place it at sixteen to eighteen thousand men. If this be correct, then NAPOLEON has paid dearly enough for his glory. The movement of the Austrians in crossing the Mincio, to attack their victorious pursuers, was a daring venture, and had its result been commensurate with the spirit that prompted it, victory would have, for once at least, perched upon the Austrian Eagles.

Minnesota Currency.

The people of Minnesota are bitterly lamenting the folly of their Legislature in passing a law permitting the issue of bank notes secured only by the bonds of perspective Railroads. The State is flooded with these bills, which not being convertible are useless as a medium of currency, and the people are suffering terribly from the consequences.—On Saturday evening, as we learn from the *Minnesotian*, a mass meeting of the merchants and business men of St. Paul was held at that place and the subject fully discussed.—Some of the officials and State plunderers were handled without gloves, and as will be seen by the subjoined extracts from the proceedings, the notorious "Forty Thieves" of Wisconsin have had a finger in the pie:

The Chairman on taking his seat made an address in his usual pungent and spicy style referring to the troubles that have been afflicting us for so long, and the necessity for some speedy and proper means of getting a remedy for them—pitching into the "Forty Thieves of Wisconsin!" who he said, are still plotting to our destruction, and now want to get our fall crop, our last resource, into their grasp, &c., which was applauded frequently.

Mr. Wm. L. Banning, by request, addressed the meeting in a lengthy speech, which was warmly applauded. He said he should speak candidly and fearlessly, and appeal to the sense and sober thought of his hearers. He differed from other citizens in regard to questions once agitated, but now he buried the hatchet, and we would all confer together how we shall be relieved from our present straits. In regard to the present meeting he had had nothing to do—had not even signed the call. But he still held to his former positions on certain questions, and asked justice of the newspapers which had misrepresented him.

He said the reason why we have not good currency now is on account of the amendment to the bank bill fraudulently got thro' on the eve of the last session, so that the railroad managers could make money out of their unsaleable bonds! Step by step he had followed the Forty Thieves through their machinations, and knew that the bill under which the bastard currency is issued was passed by bribery, and the results will affect us for years.

The swindlers—the Forty Thieves he had mentioned, had bought up the Wisconsin legislature, the Governor and the Courts. That is the history of our State too. The State bonds honestly voted by you to build roads, &c., *had been used to buy corruption debts—to buy Legislators.* But we must not repudiate—we must pay honestly contracted debts, but stop the farther issue from the State.—About a million and a half had been honestly expended. Make this amount good, and we will have that much safe basis for currency. But the issue on the present bonds must be stopped. We have learned a lesson now, but a dear one.

A series of resolutions offered were laid over for consideration at a future meeting.

Crop Items.

THE CROPS IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY:—*Messrs. Editors:*—The crops in this section of the country look remarkably well.—Considering the cold North winds that we had last month, oats and spring wheat never promised better at this season of the year.

J. R. MELONY, P. M.

Bloomer Prairie, Chippewa Co., Wis., July 4.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

WHEAT.—E. W. Daniels, of Aurora, in the town of Sacramento, is bragging on his field of wheat. It will average over five feet in height, and it stands very thick on the ground. The heads are of good length, and give promise of an abundant yield. Crops generally are looking well in that region—and in fact in all parts of the county.—*Wautoma Argus.*

RACINE COUNTY.

The Racine *Advocate* says:

The crops on the route of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad look well, and with the exception of an occasional piece of corn or wheat, one could not desire better prospects for the farmer, than those presented, till we come within the influence of the lake winds. The crops in this county were the poorest we saw on the route, and yet our farmers would make a good show alongside of most of the "down east" tillers of the soil.

The prospects for a good harvest are flattering, and if they are realized, we may reasonably expect a release from the nipping pressure of the hard times, which have held the West with so firm a grip during the past two years.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

The Mauston *Star* says:

This important period of the year is at hand, bringing with it a bountiful crop.—Some of the farmers of this county commenced harvesting their winter wheat last week, while a large number are preparing to harvest during this and the next. It is slightly affected with smut in some places, but we believe the greater share is beyond danger of rust, and will be harvested without injury except to the straw as forage, which is but of slight consequence if the wheat is not injured. The spring wheat looks promising in all parts of the county, and a few weeks more of favorable weather will give to the farmer a bountiful reward for his toil and deprivation of the past year. * * * * *

The crops are so far good—the weather is extremely favorable—and from present prospects we shall have an unprecedented amount of produce to dispose of this fall. A good crop will place nearly every farmer in an independent position.

GREEN COUNTY.

The Monroe *Sentinel* says:

The warm weather is having a favorable effect upon the corn, which is advancing with rapidity. Wheat is fast coming to maturity, and thus far promises a splendid crop, though we hear some fears expressed about rust. Everything else in the produce line is growing as well as could be desired.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

The Ripon *Star* says:

Never before has there been as good a prospect of wheat with our farmers as at this present time. The season from the commencement has been most propitious—moisture, temperature, and Heaven's blessings generally seem to have united in an effort to do their best for the wheat fields of Green Lake county, and eminent has been their success, producing a more uniform heavy growth, and a greater length of head than has been in years. If the coming two weeks bring no ills to this, our staple product, our farmers will feel themselves up to their true dignity.

Correction.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

EAGLE, July 13th, 1859.

ED. SENTINEL:—In your paper of yesterday, you state that the R. R. Saloon, recently burned in Delavan, was "insured for $1,300, being more than it was worth."—The building was insured for $600 only.—You were probably led into error by the tissue of falsehoods which appeared in the *News*, over the signature of J. R. MANSFIELD, Postmaster at that place; a man whose character for veracity is notoriously bad.

Please make this correction, and oblige owner and subscriber. Yours, truly.

H. W. BOVEE.

ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Toledo *Blade*, C. WAGGONER, was brutally assaulted a few nights since, on returning to his home, by one PAUL EDWARDS, who, it appears, is Canal Collector at that point. In a card signed by himself, after giving an account of the manner in which he was assaulted, &c., the editor of the *Blade* thus explains the causes that led to the affair:

The only explanation I have from my assaulter of his reasons for this attack upon me, was afterwards received through third parties. To them he stated that it was made in consequence of the comments in the editorial columns of the *Blade*, in regard to his fitness for the public station which he occupies, and which comments he attributed to my pen. I hear further, from sources entitled to full credit, that my assailant has since openly and repeatedly declared it to be his determination *to take my life*, if anything further appears in this paper upon that subject. To what extent he will pursue this purpose, of course I have no means of knowing. Those acquainted with him can better judge than I. To my knowledge I have never met or passed a word with him before.

In all that I have written in this connection, and in making the above plain statement of facts, I have sought to avoid everything in any way calculated unnecessarily to provoke any man's passions. What I have done, has been under a deep sense of duty to the public and to this community, to whom, as one of the conductors of this paper and as a citizen, I hold my relations of responsibility. While I retain these relations, I hope to be enabled to meet their duties without fear of consequences personal to myself.

I believe that *Gambling is a vice and a crime*, and that the *Gambler* is the enemy of society and the State, and of every valuable interest in them. This, I think, is the sentiment in most civilized communities, as it certainly is in every State in the Union. It is upon this ground that I base the position that a Gambler is unfit for any trust, public or private. It was the application of this principle to the case of Mr. Edwards, that provoked so much abuse through the Toledo *Herald*, and the assault above described, and the threat against my life, since made by him.

* * * * * *

The question whether the Canal Collectorship shall or shall not be in the hands of a man who has been twice convicted of Gambling, is not the great matter at issue in this case; but it is, whether Gambling shall be considered a *disqualification for any office*, in this community. Neither is it a prominent point, whether the funds in the Collector's hands are now safe or not; but it is important to determine whether the practice of Gambling is calculated to endanger the public funds in the hands of those who follow it. In conclusion, I will say, that if the time has arrived in Toledo, when my life as a public journalist is hazarded by denouncing the vice and crime of *Gambling*, it is very plain to my mind that the time has also arrived when it is the duty of somebody to take that hazard, and endeavor to arouse the community to a sense of its true condition and great danger. It was in a feeble attempt to discharge this duty that the *Blade* called attention to this subject, and with God's blessing, the purpose shall not be defeated by any considerations of a personal or pecuniary character.

I have never as yet carried a weapon of any kind, for attack or defence, and I do not intend to now. If there is not sufficient protection for me in Toledo, without the use of arms, I shall be greatly disappointed. Having had a newspaper experience extedding over twenty years, without the necessity of such defense, or an assault upon my person before, I am encouraged to believe that a similar exemption will attend the rest of my life.

C. WAGGONER.

MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA R. R.—Those who have had occasion to pass frequently over the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad will endorse every word of the following, which we find in the Portage City *Record:*

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company have established a reputation for running their cars *on time*. The cars on this road are as sure to arrive at the hour and minute named in the time-table as the sun is to rise in the morning. The Co., too, are very fortunate in the employment of their Conductors. We don't believe a railroad in the whole country has a more accommodating, agreeable and gentlemanly set of Conductors in every respect than the Milwaukee and Minnesota; and among them we must be permitted to particularize Messrs. Olin and Todd. They spare no pains to make the journey of travelers pleasant and agreeable. They are both very popular with the traveling public, and they deserve to be.

Chicago Produce Trade.

The receipts of produce during the past week were:—6,610 bbls flour; 52,380 bu. wheat; 146,921 bu. corn, 10,060 bu. oats; 49 bu. rye; 1,173 bu. barley.

The shipments during the same period were:—11,343 bbls flour; 38,095 bu. wheat; 89,395 bu. corn; 10,018 bu. oats; 50 bu. rye; 2,499 bu. barley.

The total receipts and shipments since 1st January, compared with the same last year, are as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls....	210,690	284,247	182,414	191,250
Wheat, bu....	1,422,282	5,870,064	1,045,674	4,656,196
Corn, bu	2,660,643	3,424,867	1,632,119	2,640,773
Oats, bu	347,690	1,290,570	217,088	1,126,307
Rye, bu	25,633	98,570	2,012	1,566
Barley, bu....	120,169	169,045	55,940	66,891

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store on the 9th inst., compared with the amount in store at the same period in 1857 and 1858:

	July 9, 1859.	July 10, 1858.	July 11 1857.
Flour, bbls	5,567	5,250	562
Wheat, Spring, bu	296,447	858,241	39,442
Wheat, Red Winter, bu.	26,382	6,815	7,000
Wheat White Wtr, bu.	2,234	600	....
Corn, bu	549,757	527,348	78,360
Oats, bu	115,713	54,363	46,789
Rye, bu	.....	1,200	....
Barley, bu	35,784	11,297	....

The Wheat market during the past week has declined 20c on Spring, and 12a13c on Winter grades—closing at 70c for Standard Spring in store, 63c for No. 2 Spring; and 85c for No. 2 Red. Several parcels of new Winter wheat have been sold at $1.15a1.45 on track. Flour is very dull, and prices are entirely nominal. Corn has been active and firm throughout the week, but declined 2c at the close—with sales at 67c for No. 1 and 65c for No. 2 in store. Oats have been buoyant, with a good demand at an advance of 1a2c—closing however more quiet at 30c in store.—Nothing doing in Provisions. Hides scarce and in good demand, with an upward tendency. Wool more active, with receipt s of 66,311 lbs—nearly double those of the week previous, and a good demand at an advance of 1a2c—closing at 30a42c for common to full blood Merino.—*Press & Tribune.*

ROBBERY AT LA CROSSE.—On Thursday night the store of F. M. RUBLEE, at La Crosse was broken open and robbed of about two thousand dollars worth of silks, shawls, linens, &c. About one-fourth of the goods were discovered near Brownsville, concealed under the brush, but the robbers escaped down the river with the balance, and have not since been heard from.

THE CITY.

Mass Meeting of Citizens Opposed to Granting the Freedom of the City to Hogs and Cows.

A meeting of citizens took place last evening at Albany Hall, pursuant to a call in the daily papers, to take into consideration the best and quickest means of "putting a stop" to the ravages of cows and hogs. The attendance, though not large, was respectable.—CALEB WALL nominated JOHN NAZRO chairman, and Mr. A. J. AIKENS Secretary, who were both elected by acclamation. After the adoption of a resolution that Vice Presidents from each Ward be appointed, Mr. NAZRO stated the object of the meeting, and called for CALEB WALL.

Mr. WALL said: I am not in the habit of making public speeches, but I wish to say that I think we are all injured by cows and hogs running at large. I speak in regard to my own premises. I have had several valuable trees destroyed by cows, and I would rather the owner of these animals had went into my house and stolen something than had these trees spoiled. I called this meeting to get a petition signed and presented to the city government, calling on them to pass a law preventing animals running at large. There are some here to-night who suppose this meeting was called to oppress the poor man, but it is not so. We don't want to oppress anybody—what we do is for the benefit of all. I hope something will be done to-night. We've no desire to oppress anybody, but what right has the poor man to destroy my property?

Here PAT MCGINNIS, surrounded by his Celtic friends, made bold to interrupt the speaker with—

"Yee's don't waant to oppriss the poor man—an what would yee's be doin the likes o' this for, be jabers. Shure an what's a poor man, or a widdy, to do wid hur pig, sure, an she hasn't the smell of a pen to kape them in."

Mr. PAT MCGINNIS No 2, took up the strain, and politely hinted, "Couldn't yes git a shillin's worth o nails and a board, an fix yer trees, and not be making sich a splather as this?"

Mr. O'CONNOR *sans* coat, *sans* collar, *sans* shirt-sleeves, and for the last six months *sans* razor, felt called upon to join his not very intelligible eloquence with the last speaker, and together, their pathetic remonstrance was beyond the power of the most expert reporter to transcribe. Finally Mr. O'CONNOR was invited to take the platform, which he did, and continued his appeal in behalf of the poor man and widdy's cow for some minutes, to the amusement of the meeting and the pride of the aforementioned MCGINNIS and friends.

Mr. GEO. SOUTHWELL, Sen., spoke next, saying: I can assure those persons feeling aggrieved, that I have no invidious feeling. I have lived sixteen years in this city and I think every Irishman in my neighborhood would get up in the middle of the night to do me a favor. But I have been injured; I have had cows come in my yard and trample down my greens and potatoes; I have had hogs come in and root up my choicest plants twice. I have, or *had*, a nice grass plot, that I took pains with—rooted up and destroyed.

One night last week a cow entered my garden; I don't know how she got in; but I am told privately that the gates are opened and the animals driven in, and taken out and the gates closed before morning. No cow could ever have opened my gate, it was securely fastened. I wish some of these poor men could come and see my place. There is not a space as large as your four fingers that is not rooted up as though ploughed. And I think this *is* a grievance that demands attention from the entire city. I earned my money by the sweat of my brow, and I have expended it in beautifying and ornamenting my little place, and I justly feel aggrieved to have it destroyed.

I know not whether the animal belonged to an Irishman or an Englishman, but I know it is a very great wrong for a man to keep such an animal, and allow him to become a nuisance to all his neighbors, and then come here and justify the wrong, on the ground of his poverty." He thought we needed a "pound," where we could legally and peacefully take such animals. He also mentioned the case of a neighbor, who had recently set out a number of young trees, and had them all destroyed but two.

RE-BUILDING OF YOUNG'S BLOCK.—We are glad to learn that our enterprising fellow-citizen, WILLIAM P. YOUNG, not discouraged by the fires which have twice destroyed his block, on the corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, has already made his arrangements to re-build, and has let the contract to Mr. GRANT, one of our best mechanics. This time, profiting by experience, Mr. YOUNG intends to put up a fire-proof building. It will be four stories high, 120 feet front on each street, with thick partition walls, and conveniently arranged for stores, offices, &c. In the second story, on the Main street front, Mr. YOUNG intends to have an elegant hall for balls, concerts, &c. The block will be commenced immediately and all diligence will be used in completing it before winter sets in.

SECOND WARD HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of the several classes in the Second Ward High School, under the charge of Professor LARKIN, will be continued and closed to-day, as follows:

Thursday, July 14.

9:00 A. M.—"C" Grammar, Miss Miner.
10:30 " —"A" Virgil, Prof. LARKIN.
11:30 " —"B" Arithmetic, Miss MINER.
2:00 P. M.—"B" Physical Geography, Miss WHEELOCK.
—"A" " Prof. LARKIN.

The exercises in the evening will take place at the Spring Street Congregational Church and will consist of Declamation, Singing, Reading of Compositions, and remarks by several gentlemen. It is hoped that our Public Authorities and leading citizens will attend this first Anniversary of our Second Ward High School. Tickets of admission may be had at the different Book and Music Stores.

BETHEL SERVICES.—We learn that arrangements have been made by which there are to be two services each Sabbath during the remainder of the season, for the benefit of the sailors that may be in our port from time to time, and of that portion of our population who are seldom brought within the doors of our Churches. There will be preaching regularly every Sunday afternoon by the various pastors of the city, on Dousman's Dock, at Walker's Point Bridge, and a *Lay* service in the evening, in a hall fitted up for the purpose, corner of Reed and South Water streets. The enterprise is conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the Ladies' City Missionary Society. The evening services have been held several weeks, with very encouraging indications. The first of the afternoon services takes place next Sunday at 1 1-2 o'clock, with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. LOVE.

MESSRS. GOODRICH & JOHNSON are getting out a "range," for the Capital House, Madison, which, being the first of the kind manufactured "out west," deserves the attention of Hotel-keepers, generally. It is so far different from the ordinary style of cooking ranges, in that it is constructed of cast iron plates, nearly one inch in thickness, and is designed to stand out from the brick work, much in the same way as a stove. It is eight feet long, by three feet two inches broad and two feet high, independent of legs. The oven contains a surface of over 1,000 inches. The range is a decided improvement, and will meet with the approval of all why may inspect it. The cost will be about $150.

MUNICIPAL COURT, JUDGE FOOTE PRESIDING, WEDNESDAY, July 13.—Jas. Sloan, Michael Haggerty, James Sennet, and Dennis Kane, complained of for removing sand, &c., from the beach. Continued to this morning at 9 A. M.

Jas. Jordan, selling liquor without license, fined $25.

Edward Rogers, Wm. Rogers, and Patrick Shea, complained of for being disorderly.—Jury demanded by John L. Doran, counsel for defts.

The City Attorney asked a discontinuance as to the two Rogers, and trial proceeded as to Shea. The jury retired, and after being out an hour or two, stated that they were unable to agree, when they were dismissed by the Judge.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SPAN OF HORSES FROM DROWNING.—A little after noon yesterday, a span of horses belonging to L. J. HIGBY, backed off into the river just below Chestnut street bridge, and being unable to get out there again, they swam under the bridge up the stream, and nearly reached the Cherry street bridge when they were taken out.

FOR THE EAST.—The upper cabin steam packet *Oriental*, Capt. BRIGGS, leaves this morning, from Dousman's Dock, at 10 o'clock, for Buffalo and intermediate ports. For passage apply at the company's office, foot of East Water street, J. GRIFFIN & Co., Agents.

QUICK! QUICKER!! QUICKEST!!—The Albany *Atlas & Argus* of Tuesday morning, the 12th, was received by the new Mail Route *via* Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., at 11 1-2 o'clock to-day, (the 13th). That is decidedly an improvement.

THE WELL KNOWN and respectable firm of ALEXANDER W. MANN & Co., Bankers and dealers in Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., have a card in our advertising columns to-day.—Those having business to transact in their line will find them honorable and trustworthy gentlemen.

THERE will be an election of a Wardenand Vestryman at St. Paul's Church this morning, July 14th, at 11 1-2 o'clock at the Church.

THIS MORNING, at ten o'clock, there will be a sale of damaged flour and tea at C. WALL's Auction Room, East Water street, No. 146.

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☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14s2tdt5stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my5l246d6mlstpp

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. TERMS, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dlf

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-d1awly

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. 1riply

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Arrival of the Ætna—The Battle of Solferino.

NEW YORK, July 13—3 P. M.

The steamship Ætna, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are the same as those brought by the Canada to Halifax.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—At Paris, it is believed in some quarters, that the French lost from 16 to 18,000, as follows: Gen. Neil's corps 6,000 to 7,000; D'Hillier's nearly 5,000; McMahon's 2,500; Canrobert's 1,500, besides casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.—The *Patrie* says Napoleon had an apaulette shot away. Gen. Dean is reported among the dead. The Austrians had 7 or 8 generals, and very many of their superior officers wounded. Gen. Garschke was killed. Some of the French infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces.

The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 28th, says, that some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses of the Austrians could be received. The same writer says that the Italian regiments in the Austrian army have become very difficult to manage. The men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighborhood of Trieste, a whole battalion had raised the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag, had been detected in the act of receiving the deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations towards the Jesuits, whom public rumors accuse of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order in case it was necessary to dispatch the garrison at Vienna to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers were marching into Piedmont via Nice and Mount Cenis.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent. His head-quarters were at Vallengra, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery attached to the Imperial Guard, was put hors du combat. The Austrian accounts of the battle admit their loss to be 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Austrian official report of the battle says the right wing of the army occupied Bozzalonge, Solferino and Carecenn.

The left wing marched on the 24th to Gaidizzola and Castel Goffre, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides, as the Imperial Army continued its advance towards Chiese. The enemy, who had also assumed the offensive, with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops, that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock or thereabouts.

On the morning of the 24th, the right wing, which was formed of the second army, under Count Schlick, maintained the position which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the left wing, under Count Wimpffen, continually gained ground in the direction of Chiese.

Towards three o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting, obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the fifth corps d'armee.

An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until evening by the first and seventh corps d'armee, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy. While these struggles were going on, the eighth corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank, right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it.

This advantage did not enable the Imperial army to recover the position that had been lost in the centre, the third and ninth corps de armee, which were supported by the eleventh corps were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several most brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm.

The correspondence of the London Herald says so little did the French expect a battle at first the previous night, that a message from the King asking for support in case he should be attacked, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack by the Austrians was not probable. At day-break, however, the corps of Marshal D'Hilliers came in sight of Salferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted the attack to the best of his power, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage had elapsed, that the corps of Gen. Neil made its appearance.

The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and their enemies' corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Being admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail-storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge.

In the meantime, at the right and left wing, the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were being slowly driven back. Gen. Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French commander, whether it be Neil, McMahon or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of the infantry line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it.

Instead of bringing up their forces to reply to this formidable attack, the supporters were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them. Desperate attempts were made to recapture Salferino, but the French strongly held it, and the bugles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and the Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly put to the right about.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to Tyrol.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried, and many were yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

The Berlin and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia, for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis for combined mediation.

The military commission of the Frankfort Diet, is said to have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine.

The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic.

Five ships of the line, 8 frigates, 6 war steamers, 13 floating batteries, 9 gun-boats, 9 brigs and two three-masted vessels, were at Antivari. They have enormous supplies on board. The admiral was about to open his sealed orders. The Brest fleet is said to be composed of 9 ships of the line, two heavy frigates, and one floating battery.

Two of the London papers state that there has been a meeting at Paris, of the diplomatic agents of France in the Levant, and that they have been despatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor.

It is presumed that they have orders to aid in the getting up of an insurrection in Turkey, in the interest of Russia.

Gen. Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the Upper Valletino, and was expected at Torano with 3,000 men, and where 500 Piedmontese had already arrived.

Skirmishes have taken place near Bernia between the French corps of Valletino and the Austrians guarding the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians number thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carboneers.—They occupy positions between Glausus and Trafer, and a battery has been placed in a position to command the roads to Stelvio.

Barricades have also been erected, and there is fear of a descent by Garibaldi. The Swiss federal counsel has decided in concert with the belligerants, that any soldier seeking shelter on Swiss territory, shall be sent back to their country, their Governments engaging not to employ them again the present war. The garrison of Laveno and the soldiers of Garibaldi's corps will consequently be sent back. It is said that the Austrian monarch ordered the re-crossing of the Mincio, in opposition to the advice of Gen. Hess.

The Sardinian account of the battle of Solferino says, on the 24th the Emperor ordered the Sardinian army to occupy Pozzolengo and invest Peschiora, while the French occupied Solferino and Cavriana. Marshal D'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties, and the Piedmontese connoisance encountered great forces of the enemy, while D'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor. At Solferino the masses of enemy continued to advance.—The Emperor perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Marshals Neil and McMahon, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin with the Imperial Guard.

The King had been requested to direct all possible force against Solferino, and accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succor to the French. Gen. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made.

Marshal d'Hilliers was at Solferino, and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that notwithstanding the 3d and 5th division were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Marten, ordered a general attack of those divisions with the brigade. In spite of the violent tempest Gen. Della Mazmora directed his course by Pozzolongo and descended upon San Marten, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolongo.

The fourth regiment, moving to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses, with our artillery; in spite of the delay of Gen. Du Vandis' corps, occasioned by the tempest and the ignorance of the guide, the third and fifth divisions and brigade dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended the contest of fifteen hours, which was sustained with heroic bravery.

The French account of the battle in the *Moniteur* thus describes it:

At five o'clock in the morning the first corps, under Marshal D'Hilliers began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and village were occupied after a sanguinary combat. During this time the second *corps d'armie*, Marshal McMahon's, which was on the right of the first corps in the plain, extended itself to the right to join the column of Marshal Neil, which was marching upon Medole.

The Emperor had taken command of the whole army. His majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the guard to advance and place themselves between the first and second corps, and carry San Cossiniano. Then in order to re-inforce the right of McMahon's command, which was a little exposed, in consequence of the distance which separated them and the troops of Gen. Niel. His majesty sent all the cavalry of the guard, and two divisions of cavalry of the 1st and 2nd corps up. Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians on the side of Mantua during the whole day.

The fight advanced slowly but always in good order, the first corps going up towards each other. The first corps after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions one after the other in Pozzolengo. Night alone stopped their career. The guard seized San Cassilo and Cavriano without losing time.

The last village was carried with great spirit, under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery. The 4th corps, under Marshal Neil, advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time when, to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the 4th and 2d corps, and a fierce struggle occurred. The infantry and artillery took part in the conflict, and the cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of the day. This was the last act of the battle.

The Austrians began to retreat along the whole line. This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted more than an hour. The thunder, hail and wind, produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. When the weather improved, the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attained some distance. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriana, quitted the field at 9 o'clock, and retired toward Guito.

Napoleon was in some degree superior to himself. He was everywhere directing the battle. Every one around him trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him. He alone was ignorant of them.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Brougham called attention to the war in Italy, and asked if there was any truth in the report that the government intended to reduce the navy estimates. The Duke of Somerset denied the truth of the report.

Earl Hardwicke eulogized the late government for their efforts to strengthen the navy.

Earl Ellenborough fully recognized the necessity of placing the navy in proper condition, but trusted that some attention would also be devoted to the army.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the new Ministry to pursue a policy of strict neutrality with reference to foreign affairs, he also announced that a reform bill would be introduced immediately after the meeting of the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Baxter gave notice of an enquiry into the advisability of cancelling the contracts of the late Government with the Galway line of steamers.

GERMANY.—The Independence Belge says that the new English Ministry had addressed counsels of moderation of the German States, cautioning them against the dangers of encouraging a policy which might lead to a general war.

SWITZERLAND.—A telegram from Berne says that the Federal Council had made animadversions to the Sardinian Government on the subject of ill treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan.

The Council had also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten the public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and King of Naples.

FRANCE—PARIS, July 1.—The bourse opened firm, rentes closed at 68fa10c, a fraction higher than yesterday.

A telegram from the seat of war says, that an American, named E. H. Perkins, of Boston, together with his wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A letter from Jeddah says that a vessel, from Jaffa to Mecca, with 200 Musselmen pilgrims, foundered near Jeddah, and all on board drowned.

Murder at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 13—3 P. M.

A shocking murder occurred in South Baltimore last night. Two rowdies named Thos. Eaton and Geo. Burke, demanded William Taylor, a peaceable citizen, to go into a tavern and treat them. Taylor refusing, they knocked him down, when Burke put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains.—Eaton has been arrested but the murderer is at large.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Additional by the Canada.

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

THE SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 25th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZIES,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

The Horicon Railroad Country.

From our own Correspondent.

RIPON, July 12, 1859.

DEAR SENTINEL:—The Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad passes through the most extensive tract of magnificent agricultural country I have ever seen, except in Minnesota, above St. Anthony's Falls; and even that is not so rich as this, but vastly larger. From Horicon to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles, it is a splendid rolling prairie, with scarcely any interruption, extending also south-west of Horicon to Oak Grove and Beaver Dam. The prairie is broken in a few places, by small pieces of woods, that add greatly to its beauty, as do numerous small streams that wind over it.

I have been around pretty thoroughly over the tract of land above described, last fall and this summer, and do not believe there is a farmer upon the whole of it, who would be easily induced to sell out and go to farming elsewhere. Every house and farm shows neatness and thrift. The people are all of the better class—most all Americans, and the farmers' wives and daughters are every one of them rosy-cheek'd, en-ergetic and intelligent. I can't imagine how any true woman could help being happy and interesting, living in this rich and beautiful land.

"How fresh for her the vernal zephyr blows!
For her how fair the purple morning glows!
Her's the green earth, in all its beauty given,
And her's the bright transparent dome of heaven!"

The principal places on the railroad, between Horicon and Berlin, are Waupun and Ripon. The former is well known as the location of the State's Prison, and is quite an interesting little town, aside from that.

The village corporation consists of two Wards, one in Dodge County and the other in Fond du Lac, the main street dividing them. Its population is about 1500.

Waupun is on a plain, shut in by handsome woods on the north and south. The soil is deep and unctuous. Four feet below the surface is an immense stratum of very harsh limestone, underlying the whole region: it has been bored to the depth of 100 feet. It is remarkable that wherever it is struck in this vicinity, its face is almost as smooth as if polished by art, except here and there a continuous scratch, running north-east and south-west, in every instance. It is supposed by geologists that ages ago, this stratum of limestone was the bed of a shallow part of the ocean, and that icebergs, with rocks frozen in, were swept over it, scraping the bottom.

Every cellar in the town, has naturally this smooth unbroken slab for a floor, and is walled up with it, to about three feet from the top. It is capital building material.—They are taking some pains with their streets in Waupun, and in public spirit there is unmistakeably a large amount of pride in the appearance of the place.

There is a pretty strong persecution going on here, against lager bier saloons, &c., but I doubt if it is a very healthy action. Business is very good in Waupun, for these dull times. "Ewen's Strengthening Plaster" is still made here, and sent in greater quantities than I had any idea of, all over America.—The Odd Fellows here have one of the largest and wealthiest lodges in the State, and are about establishing a select school here, to be under their management. Two costly residences are being built here, but besides them there are no noteworthy structure in the place, except the State's Prison. That institution deserves a separate letter, which I propose to write when at Waupun, on my return from Stevens Point. That I might be better able to do justice to the subject, I took up my abode in the Prison building for two or three days, and was entertained as pleasantly as ever I want to be, by the State's Prison Commissioner and his family, in their private apartments.

Then I came to this town of Ripon. It is about twice the size of Waupun, and situated quite differently. It is built in a semi-circular form, around a large hill, on the summit of which are the Brockway College buildings. They were erected a few years ago, are of stone, and set off the looks of the town finely. From the College Observatory, *fifty thousand acres*, in crops, may now be seen, divided into fields of every size and shape, and every shade of green. It must be as high a point as any in this vast prairie garden, and another such view would not be easy to find in the West.

The College is under control of the Presbyterians. No collegiate class has yet been formed, but a full preparatory course has been gone through with.

Ripon is a place of rather city habits. A concert or a good theatrical performance, is always very well attended here. It is the centre of a larger portion of this wealthy Horicon Railroad region, than any other point, and therefore has a great and paying trade.—Here are five flouring mills and a wool factory, on "Silver creek," a little stream that runs past the town, with a fall of 120 feet in two miles.

Behind the thickly built part of the town, is the charming Ceresco valley, where the Fourierites made a settlement, nearly twenty years ago. One of the houses in which a large number of them lived, after their style, is still standing. But they found the plan wasn't what it was cracked up to be, and after a while betook themselves to the usual manner of living, some of them still inhabiting the valley, like other people.

MR. JOHN LIMBERT, of this place, has here a willow-ware manufactory. He grows the Welsh willow on four acres of land, near the town. I know of no other place in the State, where it is cultivated, to speak of. This is the second year he has cut it; the four acres yielded six tons, four of which he sold in St. Louis at $100 a ton, I think he said. The supply of willow for manufacturing in the U. S. was formerly entirely imported. But it is now one half grown in this country, chiefly in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

Ripon is about to make a desperate effort to get set off from *Fond du Lac* county, expecting to then become the capital of *Green Lake* county. The Democrats of Fond du Lac county will vote for setting her off, in hopes it will leave their county Democratic; that, with the whole vote of Ripon may carry it so far. As for her getting the county seat of *Green Lake*, it will be a more difficult matter. But according to *their own* story here, it is a grasping, mercenary scheme, which it is to be hoped will not succeed; indeed a property owner here, tells me in sober earnest, that he does not expect it will succeed with *fair play*, but that they are bound to carry it through, *if money will do it.*

Prof. DANIELS, State Geologist, resides a few steps out of town, in Ceresco valley. His orchards are large, excellent and well advanced. I went to see him and his lady one morning: had my fill of delicious cherries, and actually had the society of the Professor at the breakfast table. NYM CRINKLE.

THE DEMOCRACY ENDORSE CASS.—The central organ of the Ohio Democracy, as well as the leading organ of the same party in this State, endorses the CASS doctrine on the rights of naturalized citizens. The Ohio *Statesman* says: "The doctrine of Gen. CASS is that of common sense, reason and experience; and it is calculated to afford all the protection that a naturalized citizen, returning to his former abode, can have. That is sufficiently explicit." Our readers are already aware what the position of CASS is on the question alluded to.

THE SHIPMENTS of machinery to Russia since the opening of the navigation, have been on a scale which will go far to account for the necessity that has existed for the transmission of gold from St. Petersburg to London, especially as similar orders have been executed in America and elsewhere, many of which are paid for by draughts on this country. Within the past month the *Hercules* steamer has landed at St. Petersburg five complete sets of engines for first rate men-of-war, and many of our engineering firms have still large commissions to execute.

The Nova division of the Russian fleet is now asserted to comprise 80 first-class gunboats, constructed on the best recent models, while the Baltic fleet consists of 35 sail-of-line, 14 of which, at present at Cronstadt, are screw line-of-battle ships, of from 80 to 120 guns each.

THE COST OF WAR.—The whole force sent by France to the Black Sea was 309,268 soldiers and 41,974 horses; of the former 70,000 were killed or died in the hospitals, or were otherwise missing. It is considered that 93,000 were wounded and survived.—Of the horses only 9,000 returned to France. The great guns, howitzers, &c., were 644. Besides 603 furnished by the navy. The light artillery for field service furnished 500 guns more, and in all there were 4800 wheel vehicles for cannon sent from France. The missiles of death, too, were fearfully vast; 2,000,000 shells and cannon balls, 10,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, and 66,000,000 of ball cartridges. One hundred batteries and fifty miles of defensive works, and five miles of subterranean galleries in a solid rock.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Viceroy of Egypt has forbidden the progress of the Suez Canal. The Sultan has, for years past—under the alleged influence of England—refused his assent to the work, but M. DE LESSEPS, encouraged by the French Emperor, has gone steadily on as if no impediment existed. At last, within the past month or two, he has set a body of workmen to commence the construction of piers, and even the cutting of the canal. Suddenly the Viceroy has protested, and a circular has been issued by the Egyptian Foreign Minister, requesting the various consuls-general at Alexandria to warn their respective countrymen against taking part in the operation. His Highness, it is admitted, has shown great sympathy with the scheme, but he will never, under any circumstances, tolerate its prosecution until the requisite sanction has been obtained from Constantinople."

AT THE quarterly meeting of the Board of Arts and Manufacturers of Lower Canada, a committee consisting of Professors DAWSON, SUTHERLAND, HUNT, SMALLWOOD and MILES, was appointed to report upon the sanitary condition of the cities and towns of the Province, and suggest what legislation is necessary in the premises for the improvement of the homes of the working classes.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The vicinity of Wautoma, in Wanshara county, Wis., was visited by a frost on the night of the 3d inst. On the morning of the Fourth everything out doors looked white with the frost, but it was so light as to little or no injury to the crops, with the exception of a very few pieces of corn on very low ground.

The Iowa County Seat.

The case of the State *ex. rel.* M. M. Cothrin *vs.* Joseph Lean, involving the question of the county seat of Iowa county, was today decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the relator, which continues the county seat at Mineral Point.

The Secretary of State, D. W. Jones, omitted to furnish a *true* copy of the act of the legislature of 1858, authorizing a vote to be taken for the removal to Dodgeville. The act provided for the vote to be taken at the *November* election, and as published and presented in the laws of that year, it provided for the vote to be taken in *April*, although it was not approved until the 28th of April.—The Relator claimed that the act was a "public act" and not in force until published, and that the general election law of 1857 was unconstitutional in some of its provisions as being a restriction of the rights of citizens under the constitution.

The court on a former occasion held the election law constitutional, but decided the act to be a "general law" and by the constitution not in effect until published.

The defendant put in an answer showing the publication by the Secretary of State in the paper of the State printer, on the 24th of September, 1858, to which the relator demurred, and presented the question whether the publication at that time was good, which was the question argued on Friday by Mr. Cothren and J. H. Knowlton for relator, and J. C. Hopkins and J. Downer, for respondent. The Court decided that the publication at *that time*, in the State paper, was unauthorized, and that the law did not go into effect on that publication, which disposes of the whole case. A peremptory writ was therefore awarded commanding the respondent, who is the register of deeds of that county, to remove his office back to Mineral Point, a vote having been taken under the law and decided in favor of Dodgeville by 356 majority, and he under and by the direction of the board of supervisors, having removed his office to Dodgeville in January last.

This disposes of the case for the present, but it will undoubtedly be brought before the Legislature again.

The blunder of the Secretary of state shows a singular carelessness in the business of the office, if it was purely an oversight.

The Court has, during the progress of the case, decided several important questions of practice in mandamus cases, as well as the questions of general importance involved.

The opinions were prepared by Justice Paine, and are spoken of as being very able. Justice Cole dissented on the question of publication, he holding that the publication in September was good and sufficient. He has not yet filed his dissenting opinion.—*Madison Journal, July* 11.

A MAN ARRESTED FOR A MURDER COMMITTED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.—It seems that a little over twenty-four years ago, a man named C. B. Ivey, residing in Roane county, East Tennessee, conceived a dislike to a sister-in-law residing in that county, and murdered her in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, but owing to some palliating circumstance connected with the affair, instead of being executed was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Shortly after his incarceration in jail, however, he effected his escape, and made his way to Arkansas, where he settled on the Arkansas river, and resided up to within a few weeks past. During his residence in Arkansas—a period of some twenty-two years—he married a highly respectable lady of that State, became the father of a family, the owner of a large plantation, and was honored by his fellow citizens with the post of magistrate for a term of ten years, and the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and to the general acceptance of the citizens.

He also became connected with and for years was a leading member of one of the prominent Christian denominations of the day. But the appearance at his home, about two weeks since, of an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State whose laws he had outraged, at once and forever dissipated all his assurances of safety, and without resistance he yielded himself up to the official's custody. He arrived in this city last evening, in charge of the person who traced him out, and will be conveyed at once to Roane county, taking to-day's train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

A GOOD MAN, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it, says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

Maine Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Maine held a State Convention at Portland, on Thursday, the 7th instant, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the appointment of a State Central Committee, &c. The Convention was called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock, by the Hon. John S. Sterling of Augusta, Chairman of the State Committee. The Hon. John Prince of Turner, was chosen President of the Convention pro tem., and Messrs. J. M. Lincoln, of Bath, and N. B. Sawyer, of Belfast, were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

Committees were appointed on credentials, resolutions, &c., and the Convention permanently organized by the selection of the Hon. John E. Brown, of Portland, as President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Brown tendered his thanks for the honor conferred, expressed his determination to perform his duty to the best of his capacity, and as a citizen of Portland, welcomed this noble delegation of the Republicans of the State of Maine. He felt certain they would choose the right man as their candidate for Governor, and that they had the power to put him in the chair of office.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Pike, of Calais, the term of the office of the present State Committee was prolonged till the 1st of next January, and that time specified for the commencement of the next Committee's term.

The further proceedings of the Convention we find in a telegram to the Boston *Traveller*, as follows:

The Convention met again about 2 o'clock. No business being in readiness, the Hon. S. P. Benson and the Hon. Freeman H. Morse were called upon for speeches. Neither gentlemen were found to be present. N. K. Pangborn, of Boston, being then called upon, responded. He said there was a time when the people of Massachusetts mourned over the condition of Maine and New Hampshire; but now they gave themselves no trouble about those States, thinking they knew enough to take care of themselves. He said the issues of the great campaign of 1860 were already made up; they were clear and distinct.—Douglas would be ruled out of the Charleston Convention: but in any event, if the Republicans did their duty, victory was sure to perch upon their banner.

A ballot for candidate was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	410
Necessary to a choice	206
Lot M. Morrill, of Augusta, had	206
Scattering	4

The result of the ballot was greeted with applause.

The Convention having appointed a Committee to wait on Gov. Morrill, that gentleman soon appeared in the hall. He was received with applause and accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable duration. He thanked the Convention for their generous reception. He accepted the honor of the position to which he had been assigned, confident in the justness and soundness of the principles of the Republican party, and assured of their co-operation he had no apprehension of the result of the great conflict of opinion now going on. He was not dismayed by the modest assumption that all the talent of the State was outside of the Republican party. The speaker said he had at the outset accepted the issue imposed by the new doctrine of slavery, and to-day he was ready to declare that it was the highest duty of an American to resist the doctrine that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territory and there fastened it upon an unwilling people. The speaker briefly reviewed the current history of the times, in regard to the question of Negro Slavery, to show how wide had been the departure from the policy of the founders of our Constitution; and with a few words of hopeful augury, and a repetition of his thanks to the Convention, Gov Morrill concluded.

Mr. Goodenow, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported nine resolutions.

The first resolution re-affirms the declaration of the Philadelphia Republican platform of 1856.

The second resolution supports the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as follows:

Resolved, That we hold unequivocally to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as the recognition of the people in every State and Territory to establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitutional powers of Congress, and the restrictions of a paramount law, but we deny the right of any community to oppress the weaker, to enact laws that do not operate with equal and exact justice upon every man who is subject to them, and we denounce the heresy that any class of men have the right to enslave another as an absolutism denial of the doctrine in question, and a bold assault upon the only just foundation of government, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The third answers the proposition to reopen the African slave trade; the inaction of the General Government in not bringing slave-and pirates to justice, and its action in providing such as were arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, thus rendering it obnoxious to the charge of conniving at the re-opening of the traffic.

The fourth approves the Homestead bill, giving 160 acres to every settler, and argues that the defeat of the bill in the United States Senate by the Democratic party was a proof of the subserviency of that party to Slavery.

The fifth affirms that the purposes of the leaders of the Democratic party in favor of extending Slavery are unchanged, and that notwithstanding their failure in Kansas they are pushing into New Mexico and Oregon.

The sixth denounces as a disgraceful and noticeable apostacy, the abandonment by the Democratic party of a great cardinal principle, of the equal rights of men, which will be its ruin.

The seventh argues the hypocrisy of the present Administration, in denying protection to the naturalized citizens beyond the limits of our country, and declares the duty of our Government to make its nationality respected and protect every individual who becomes a portion of the nation.

The eighth pledges the Republican party to the encouragement of the manufactures, the settlement of our public lands, the development of our material resources and the improvement and perfection of our common school system: this looks to the establishment of a State Normal School.

The last approves the signal ability of the State administration of Mr. Morrill.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

William Pitt Fessenden was next introduced and was received with cheers. He had just recovered from a serious illness, and therefore made a brief but effective speech.

He was followed in a very energetic address by Freeman H. Morse, of Bath, Representative, whose address regarded the slave trade and the criminality of the Government in reference to it.

On motion of Dr. Pickard, of Hampden, votes of thanks were returned to the President and Secretary, and at 5 1-4 o'clock the Convention closed with three cheers for Morrill.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE GERMAN BANKS.—A foreign correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

I passed through Saxony and Bavaria a few weeks ago. The excitement in Augsburg (the great money market of southern Germany) was even then very great. Apprehending I might be a little short of funds before reaching my then destination, I called at the Bureau of one of the principal bankers and offered a bill on Baring's at three days' sight, not asking the rate, and showing my circular letter of credit, on which was a margin of some 30,000 francs—they replied that they "did not wish to purchase, that nothing was doing," &c.

I went to the American Consul and got the addresses of six other bankers—the same answer. In every office anxiety was visible on all faces; undertone conversations, abstracted manner, nervous impatience to be released, forced efforts to be polite, characterized every room into which I went. I returned to my hotel and made a nice calculation of the cost of my journey of 3 days, and found that I had probably enough; yet the it was so close that I resolved I would not give up without another trial. So I started again, went to the house I had first applied to—(Paul Stetten)—and said: Gentlemen, I am a traveler, fortified with a good letter from one of the first houses in Europe, and although no Augsburg banker is named in this letter, I think a house of your standing should not refuse to cash a draft for £10 under such circumstances. I looked him straight in the eye, and he—gave in—charging me only a fair discount; he was ashamed to refuse!—On inquiry I found, indeed, that the greatest commercial alarm pervaded the community, every man fearing failure, and many bankruptcies having already taken place. Exchanges in the north or Europe have been knocked into pi for two or three months past. Early in May I received only 6 thalers and 14 groschen for the pound sterling—(average rates 6.20.)

AN ARDENT REPUBLICAN.—H. S. LOVE, Esq., accepting the nomination for State Attorney-General of the Republican State Convention of California defined his position as follows:

"I am happy to say to this Convention that I am a Republican. I am about five feet ten inches in height, and every inch a Republican. [Cheers.] I have been a Republican from my youth, and I intend to die a Republican. [Applause.] I recollect when I first came to the State, I was known as a Bill Seward Whig, and I stayed a Bill Seward Whig as long as there was a piece of the Whig party left, and now I am a Bill Seward Republican. [Cheers.] And permit me to say that I would travel from here to St. Louis, or any other place, in the darkest night, over ploughed fields, to vote for him, if it was necessary to do so to elect him."

THE Duchess de Maine once frankly declared—"I am very fond of company, for I listen to no one, and every one listens to me."

THERE are three things in the choice of which you should not hurry—a wife, a minister and a horse.

Achievements of Garibaldi.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Brescia, says:

As I have mentioned Garibaldi and his corps, it will perhaps interest you to hear how he came from Bergamo to Brescia. The Austrians had scarcely withdrawn from Bergamo when a messenger was snatched on the road, who brought orders from head-quarters to hold Bergamo at any price. If it had not been so in spirit. It would have been rather awkward had the order come in time for Garibaldi without any cannon, would scarcely have thought of attacking the Austrians in a town enclosed by high ramparts, with only two outlets. As it was, the National Guard fell to making barricades so as to keep the pass against the Austrians should they attempt to return. In the meantime Garibaldi went after the Austrians, who were retiring towards Brescia. In order to cut off Cenate he turned down towards Romano, which is close to the high road from Milan to Brescia: the Austrians followed to bar the road to Brescia; they had scarcely gone on with that scent, when Garibaldi turned again to the north, and, making a march of 45 miles in less than 24 hours, appeared in Brescia before the Austrians had the remotest idea of his whereabouts. How little they knew appears from the fact that the Major attached as *chef de l'état major* to Gen. Urban's division was caught with several orderlies in the town of Desenzano, into which he had come from the neighborhood, never suspecting the presence of Garibaldi's corps.

The most beautiful thing, however, was that while the main body went in all haste to Brescia, 24 men were put on two omnibuses the two officers commanding them, Colonel Turr and Major Camozzi, following in little two wheeled carts of the country. The whole went off to Lake Iseo and raised the Val Camonica. The people arose immediately, some 4,500 stands of arms were ready, with which the National Guard was armed, the Austrian steamer was taken possession of, and the two officers returned, leaving the 24 men there as a garrison, but bringing 500 volunteers to Garibaldi's camp.

Such marvelous feats of mobility can of course only be done with troops who are unencumbered by baggage, a little containing a shirt and perhaps a pair of socks, is the only baggage which officers or men have. They make a war according to the late Sir Charles Napier's ideas. They have good boots, with leather gaiters up to the middle of the legs, the trousers, rather loose, are stuck into the gaiters; a short tunic of light gray linen, and over it a grey coat reaching down to the knees, a light cap and a rifle complete the accoutrement. There is no difference in this respect between officers and soldiers. If, as is natural after such marches, things are worn out, the inhabitants of the first town in which they appear to give of their own free will, ten times more than they want. The troops have thus such plenty that Government never even thinks of supplying any of their wants.

Napoleon and the Pope.

From the New York Tribune, 4th.

Louis Napoleon set out in the present war with guaranteeing to the Pope the integrity of his dominions. This guaranty was given, no doubt, on the same politic considerations which led to the occupation of Rome by French troops, the suppression of the Roman Republic, and the restoration of the Papal Government. Regard for Pius IX, either as an individual or a ruler, has nothing to do with it. It is not intended for his advantage, but for that of Louis Napoleon himself, who, by such an offering to Buncombe, hopes to retain in his following the millions of zealous Catholics in France, who would be alienated, were he to pursue in Rome the policy he professes for the rest of Italy, by letting the people kick the Pope overboard and put themselves under the government of Sardinia, whether temporarily or permanently.

But, in pursuing this course, Louis Napoleon has to encounter some pretty serious difficulties. Thus, in Rome itself, the Pope, the Cardinals, the local authorities, are all as decidedly Austrian in their feelings as any member of Francis Joseph's staff. Hence resist collisions and ill-feeling not only between the French officers and the higher employees of the Papal Government, but between the soldiery and the lower orders of the people who are controlled and animated by the priesthood.

In some instances these manifestations have gone very far, but the vigilance of the French commander-in-chief, Gen. Goyon, has prevented any serious disturbance. He has also prevented the citizens of Rome from declaring themselves in favor of the national movement, which would be an act of rebellion against the Pope. But he has not been able to do this in the provincial towns, and at one of these, Perugia, the Papal authorities have taken a bloody vengeance upon the rebels, causing them to be shot down without mercy by the Pope's Swiss mercenaries.

Now, will Louis Napoleon allow Cardinal Antonelli to slaughter the subjects of Rome for expressing their sympathy with what he is doing in Lombardy and their desire to aid him? This seems hardly possible. Or will he order Antonelli to stop, and compel him to obey the order? This would be to favor rebellion, and would deny to the Pope the right to suppress it. In that event, what becomes of the great edifice of Buncombe so laboriously erected for the benefit of the catholics of France?

It is a perplexing question; and it is hard to see how Napoleon the III. can avoid saving Pio Nino very much as Napoleon I. saved Pio Settimo.

THE CHILD-ANGEL.—Death has forever closed those little eyes and forever shrouded their bright glances. How sweetly she slept, that little coveted angel! How lightly curl the glossy ringlets on her forehead! You could weep your very soul away to think those cherub lips will never, never unclose. Vainly you clasp and unclasp that passive, darling hand that wandered so often over your cheeks. Vainly your anguished glances strive to read the dim story of love in those fixed orbs. That voice, sweet as winds blowing through wreaths and garlands, slumbers for ever. And still the busy world knocks at your door and will let you have no peace. It shouts in your ear, it smiles in your face, it mocks you at the coffin, at the grave, and its heavy footsteps tramp up and down in the empty room from whence you have borne your dead. But it comes never in the hush of night to wipe away your tears! In the solemn silence of the grave we feel the force of the sickening sorrow which lungs heavily upon the heart, as though it would press it down into the narrow space in which the spirit dwells in mournful suspense. But a bright vision meets the eye. Can you look up! can you bear the splendor of the sight? ten thousand celestial beings, and your radiant child angel in the midst of them—

In her eyes a glory bright,
On her brow a glory crown.

THE LIGHT OF A CHEERFUL FACE.—There is no greater every-day virtue than cheerfulness. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor. Be cheerful, always. There is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner in the presence of a determined cheerfulness. What is gained by peevishness and fretfulness—by perverse sadness and sullenness? If we are all, let us be cheered by the trust that that we shall soon be in health—if misfortune befall us, let us be cheered by hopeful visions of better fortune—if death robs us of the dear ones, let us be cheered by the thought that they are only gone before, to the blissful bowers where we shall all meet to part no more forever.

Cultivate cheerfulness, if only for personal profit. You will do, and bear every duty and burthen better by being cheerful. It will be your consoler in solitude, your passport and commendator in society. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed for your steady cheerfulness. The bad, the vicious, may be boisterously gay, and vulgarly humorous, but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind, and a pure good heart.

☞ FEVER AND AGUE.—A CASE OF EIGHT MONTHS' STANDING CURED BY BRANDRETH'S HERBAL BITTERS.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant st., Pittsburgh, says:

That July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago one of my friends insisted upon my trying Brandreth's Herbal Bitters, saying that a cure was guaranteed. After using it for one week, I must say I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever, whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Diamond House, or St. Chester's Gothic Hall.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition. See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. jy26lw

Dissolution Notices.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CLARKE AND JOHN H. JONES have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and name of CLARKE & JONES, to carry on the Saloon business, and we will give our personal attention to all work that we may be favored with. jy6d3w

VALENCIA RAISINS, 100 BOXES Very handsome, for sale by EDWARD TRUESLOW, 119 East Water st

Groceries and Provisions.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,

[illegible] at reduced rates. Our [illegible] quality, and we continue to sell [illegible] at the lowest prices, and solicit a continuance of the favors so liberally extended to us. Store 3 doors south of Wisconsin st. jy14 2m&tf

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,
NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY FINE
TEAS and COFFEES, at the OLD JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE.
The best place to buy SYRUPS;
The best place to buy all kinds of MOLASSES;
The best place to buy SUGAR CURED HAMS;
The best place to buy SALT FISH;
The best place to buy CHOICE BUTTER;
The best place to buy CHEESE;
The best place to buy FOREIGN ALE and PORTER
The best place to buy TOILET SOAPS;
The best place to buy all kinds of WASHING SOAPS;
The best place to buy best STARCH;
The best place to buy FIGS, RAISINS, PRUNES;
The best place to buy all kinds of SPICES;
The best place to buy pure LIQUORS for family use
The best place to buy Native and Foreign WINES;
The best place to buy CIGARS;
The best place to buy Meerschaum SMOKING TOBACCO;
The best place to buy fine and low cost CHEWING TOBACCO;
The best place to buy Wesson Pine Apple CHEESE;
The best place to buy English & American
The best place to buy good GOODS;
The best place to buy GOODS CHEAP;
The best place to buy all kinds GROCERIES;
We ask the attention of Milwaukee to [illegible] best prices.
jy12 NO. W. LEDYARD.

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia " do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Bolt Rope, Houselines,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Boat Hooks and Thimbles,
Cotton Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
And full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Agent for Atwood's Patent Metallic Life Boat.

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 388 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he sells for cash or in exchange for country produce. He would be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. S. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. ap26d3m

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods cheaper than can be purchased by any House in the West.
Jy2 ly

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. S. ALLCOTT.
ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
de13d3m&tf

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING COMPLETED his purchases in the eastern markets of the fall and Winter Stock, most respectfully invites the attention of the trade and public to the following, which he will sell low for cash:
[illegible] sugars—various grades,
[illegible] Rice, Sugar-cured Hams,
[illegible] Syrups,
[illegible] Molasses,
[illegible] Soaps,
[illegible] Starch,
[illegible] Dried Fruits,
[illegible] Spices—crushed, powdered,
[illegible] Saleratus,
[illegible] Cream Tartar,
[illegible] Pepper,
[illegible] Codfish,
[illegible] Herring,
[illegible] Trout,
[illegible] Pickles,
[illegible] Mackerel,
[illegible] Candles,
[illegible] Soap,
[illegible] Starch,
[illegible] Tobacco and Cigars,
[illegible] Pipes,
[illegible] Snuff,
[illegible] Matches,
[illegible] Blacking,
[illegible] Brushes,
[illegible] Twine,
[illegible] Wicking,
[illegible] Wrapping Paper,
[illegible] Paper Bags,
[illegible] Paper Collars,
[illegible] Envelopes,
[illegible] Blank Books,
[illegible] Pencils,
[illegible] Pens,
[illegible] Ink,
[illegible] Mucilage,
[illegible] Wafers,
[illegible] Sealing Wax,
[illegible] Tapes,
[illegible] Needles,
[illegible] Pins,
[illegible] Thimbles,
[illegible] Scissors,
[illegible] Buttons,
[illegible] Suspenders,
[illegible] Combs,
[illegible] Hair Brushes,
[illegible] Tooth Brushes,
[illegible] Shaving Soap,
[illegible] Shaving Brushes,
[illegible] Razors,
[illegible] Razor Strops,
[illegible] Pocket Books,
[illegible] Wallets,
[illegible] Purses,
[illegible] Pocket Knives,
[illegible] Scissors,
[illegible] Tobacco Boxes,
[illegible] Pipes,
[illegible] Snuff Boxes

Special Notices.

DR. H. KNAPP,

RECENTLY OF N. Y. MAY BE CONSULTED at his rooms, Newhall House, Milwaukee, the first of every month, commencing Nov. 1, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success. He cures chronic cases of diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the Medical faculty generally, such as nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, all forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tuberculous Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, &c. All the gentle, and most of the sufferings of childbirth are removed by early consultation.

Remember that the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Diseases. While ALL diseases are curable, if taken in season, all stages are not. Your case may be curable this week, not next—to-day, not to-morrow, hence the danger of delay.

DR. KNAPP will be at his Rooms, Newhall House, from Tuesday noon, July 12th, to Thursday noon, July 28th. Consultation free. sep27h243dtwly

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions o bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 8 Cedar street New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

feb16is1y&w1wly.

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills

FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. Any married lady can, in a few days, by their use, remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their riskiness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1,00 per box. H. BOSWORTH & SONS,

Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee.

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fess, jr., 155 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 268, J. H. Tesch, 9 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 19 Spring St. "Ladies" by enclosing $1,00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

sep2h227d&wly.

R. R. R.

LOSS OF TIME.—PERSONS AFFLICTED with disease unnecessarily lose much time. No remedy, in this days, is fit to be taken in the human system, unless it will in a few days exhibit some favorable symptoms of returning health to health. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, for all acute pains, instantly proves its efficacy. The moment it is applied the most excruciating pains are relieved, and the most violent irritations allayed. If Rheumatism, or Stiffness of the Joints, or Weakness in the Back, or Lumbago, or Pain in the Side, or Dysentery, or Diarrhœa trouble you, Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes free you from your painful condition. Bear in mind, no pain will exist where the Ready Relief is applied.

For Scrofula, Syphilis, Sores, Rickets, Bad Coughs, Consumption, Night Sweats, Salt Rheum, in three days, Radway's Renovating Resolvent will make a favorable change.

Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Liver Complaint, take one of Radway's Regulators on going to bed.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John st., N. Y.

R R R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. F. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere.

jy26d&w2w

Clothing.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

may6jl66dly

VOIGT & SCHULTZ

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 225 East Water Street.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE SPRING STYLES OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Which they will make up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, at the most reasonable rates. Gentlemen wishing their own goods to be made up, cut, or garments repaired, will receive prompt attention.

All work warranted. VOIGT & SCHULTZ.

jel1g166dly

JAMES A. SWAIN,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

No. 93 East Water Street,

Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. ap12d125d1y

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

1859.—SPRING OF—1859.

136 EAST WATER STREET,

GEO. DYER & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND ALTOGETHER THE most extensive and complete Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

To be found in the State. In our Stock may be found all articles used by Saddle and Harness Makers, Carriage Trimmers and Trunk Makers, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the trade.

We keep on hand more than 100 varieties of Saddles, including

SIDE, SPANISH, PAD, COLUMBIAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SADDLES.

All kinds of TEAM, WAGON, BUGGY, CARRIAGE and COACH HARNESS.

Horse Collars of every description and quality.

WHIPS, BLANKETS, NETS, BELLS,

and every article used in connection with horses.

Wares constantly receiving additions to our Stock, and will continue to keep a complete assortment of best goods, and sell as low as can be bought in the West. To strangers visiting Milwaukee, we would say, our intention is to do business in such a manner as will satisfy all who give us a trial.

To our old customers we believe it is only necessary to say, we shall conduct our business on the same principle as heretofore, and thankfully for past favors respectfully solicit their continuance. jel1h166dwly

COACH & SADLERY HARDWARE

BARNES BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

No. 6 Albany Block,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to their large and superior stock of

Saddlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Saddles, Collars,
Patent and Enamelled Leather,
Enamelled Cloths, all qualities,
Whips, Horse Covers, Fly Nets, &c.,
Carriage Springs, Axles,
Bows, Fellocs, Spokes, Shafts, Hubs, &c., of the best Eastern timber.

300 SADDLES.

Just received from one of the largest Eastern manufactories, the quality and workmanship unsurpassed to which we would invite special attention.

☞ Our Stock throughout will be found complete, and offered at the lowest prices.

BARNES BROTHERS,

nov28h443dly Michigan st., opposite Newhall House

FILTERS! FILTERS!! FILTERS!!

KEDZIES RAIN WATER FILTERS just received and for sale at Blair & Persons new stand No. 196 East Water street. my9.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
do do do six months	4,00
do do do three months	2,00
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2,00
Payable to L. SCOVILLE, City Circulator.	
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7,00
do do six months	4,00
do do three months	2,00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4,00
do do six months	2,00
do do three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum	1,50
do six months	1,00
do three months	50
CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.	
To clubs of four (to one address) per annum	5,00
do do five do do do	6,00
do do ten do do do	10,00

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BABY.

Another little wave
Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save
Amid its toil and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road;
To choose where two paths meet,
The narrow, or the broad.

Two more little hands
To work for good or ill;
Two more eyes;
Another little will.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again;
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.

NOT LOST FOREVER.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

Not lost forever, though on earth we've parted!
Not lost forever, though we meet no more!
They do not wander, lone and broken-hearted,
Who see Heaven's radiance on the further shore.

Not lost forever! every gentle token
That memory wins us from the far away,
Shall fill my soul, though all our ties are broken,
With tender grace that never can decay.

Not lost forever! while around me springing,
The violets weep, the roses blush and bloom:
And Summer sheds, in Summer woodlands singing,
Flood with soft music all the tranquil gloom.

There will be meanings in the stars, the flowers
The grand and solemn voices of the sea—
Telling of happy dreams and happy hours,
When life had sunshine, which it caught from thee!

Not lost forever! thou shalt still be near me,
Through every fortune, and in every clime;
When cares oppress, or gentle memories cheer me;—
Thou shalt be with me, dearest, all the time!

Something about Garibaldi's Wife.

The interest which centres in Garibaldi naturally induces a desire to know something of his early history, and the course of training which has formed a character so remarkable as his. This desire, it seems, is to be met by an autobiography, for which a translation is announced from the hand of "his friend and admirer," Mr. Theodore Dwight, of New York. From the advance sheets of the work, we learn that Garibaldi's devotion to the cause of Italian independence, led to his expulsion from his native country as early as 1834. "On the 5th of February of that year," he says, "I passed out of the gate of Linterna of Genoa in disguise—*a proscript!* A few days after I saw my name for the first time, in a newspaper; but it was *in a sentence of death!*" With this pleasant document as a passport and recommendation of character, he sailed soon after for Brazil, where, with a number of his countrymen, he joined the Republicans of the Province of Rio Grande against the Imperial government. His adventures in this service were numerous, but not of a kind to give more than a very local glory. The movement with which he was connected was soon crushed out, but not until he had married a woman cast in the same mould with himself, who shared in all his adventures, and whose heroism equalled his own. There is something peculiarly touching in the manner in which he speaks of her throughout his memoirs. He had lost most of his friends in battle and shipwreck, and "was left in a state of complete isolation." He felt as if alone in the world, and was oppressed with the want of some one to love him. In this state of mind he encountered the woman who made his wife. But we shall let him tell his own story:

"I one day cast a casual glance at a house in the Barra, (the eastern part of the entrance of the Jayuna,) and there observed a young female whose appearance struck me as having something very extraordinary. So powerful was the impression made upon me at the moment, though from some cause which I was not able to fully ascertain, that I gave orders and was transported towards the house. But then I knew of no one to whom I could apply for an introduction. I soon, however, met with a person, an inhabitant of the town, who had been acquainted with me from the time of arrival. I soon received an invitation to take coffee with his family, and the first person who entered was the lady whose appearance had so mysteriously but irresistibly drawn me to the place. I saluted her; we were soon acquainted; and I found that the hidden treasure which I had discovered was of a rare and inestimable worth. But I have since reproached myself for removing her from her peaceful native retirement to scenes of danger, toil and suffering. I felt most deeply self-reproach on that day when, at the mouth of the Po, having landed, in our retreat from an Austrian squadron, while still hoping to restore her to life, on taking her pulse I found her a corpse, and sang the hymn of despair. I prayed for forgiveness, for I thought of the sin of taking her from her home."

Something may be gainferred of the character of this woman from the circumstance that she was accustomed to follow her husband in all of his campaigns, and to fight by his side in battle. Paragraphs like the following are frequent in his narrative:

"I was at my post in the Rio Pardo; and my wife, the incomparable Anita, fired the first shot, pushing home to the gun with her own hand, and animating with her voice the timid and the hesitating.

"The battle was short, but a murderous one. Not many were killed, because very few were left on board; but I was the only officer in the three vessels left alive. All the enemy's squadron entered, making a tremendous fire, favored by the wind and the current flowing in, by which their velocity was much increased, and anchored at the distance of a cannon shot from our vessels, still keeping up their cannonade. I asked Canabarro for men to continue the battle; but received, in answer, an order to destroy the vessels and retire, with all the remainder that could be landed. I sent Anita with the message, directing her to remain on shore; but she returned with the answer, showing a coolness and courage which excited my astonishment and highest admiration. To her boldness and exertions was due the saving of the ammunition, which was safely landed. When this was effected, I remained alone on board, having yet to perform the last act of setting the little flotilla on fire.

"Among the many sufferings of my stormy life, I have not been without happy moments—and among them I count that in which, at the head of the few men remaining to me after numerous conflicts, and who had gained the character of bravery, I first mounted and commenced my march, with my wife at my side, in a career which had always attractions for me, even greater than that of the sea. It seemed to me of little importance that my entire property was that which I carried, and that I was in the service of a poor republic, unable to pay anybody. I had a sabre and a carbine, which I carried on the front of my saddle. My wife was my treasure, and no less fervent in the cause of the people than myself; and she looked upon battles as an amusement, and the inconveniences of a life in the field as a pastime. Then, whatever might happen, I was looked upon with smiles; and the more wild the extensive and desert American plains appeared, the more beautiful and delightful they seemed to my eyes. I thought myself in the performance of my duty, in encountering and overcoming the dangers to which I exposed myself, as the object I had in view was the good of men who needed my aid."

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ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th,

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First house east of Jefferson street, where she will be happy to see all who may favor her with their patronage. All kinds of Machine Sewing and Stitching executed to order.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

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ALSO,

20 Boxes Tin Plate;
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THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "UNDINE," will run the season to Manitowoc, making about two trips a week. She will carry freight as cheap as any other good boat, and all goods left with us will be forwarded free of dockage or charges. Persons wishing to ship goods to Manitowoc will find it to their advantage to give us a call. MABBETT & BREED.

jo22d144-d4m2de At the Sacinaw Lumber Yard.

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, one hundred tons Pig Iron, from Pioneer Iron Co., Lake Superior. DOLEMAN & CO.,

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TIN WARE,

Of any shape desired, and dealers in all kinds of

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In their line. Special attention will be given to all kinds of

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Galvanized Iron, Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper,

In large or small quantities, constantly on hand.—A large assortment of

KEROSENE AND FLUID LAMPS,

KEROSENE OIL,

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID.

Grateful for patronage already received, the subscribers ask for its continuance, and such an increase as it is

BEST OF GOODS,

and the most faithful services will merit.

H. W. GOODRICH, S. S. JOHNSON.

Milwaukee, June 1859. je28d85-3ly

MANTLES,

WATER COOLERS,

GRATES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

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SEAMAN'S BLOCK,

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SPRING AND SUMMER.

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ROPE, AND TINMAN STOCK.

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HAVING ADOPTED THE CASH SYSTEM for the past year, seeing its advantages, particularly in our customers, we have concluded to continue selling our goods for Cash the coming year. We will sell in small or large quantities to suit customers, at such prices that we know are lower than they can do elsewhere, taking quality into consideration.

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To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West. Our stock is large, the assortment more numerous, and quality of the goods, superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us before buying, and we will endeavour to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

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We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything in the Tinning line. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. apr18.

GARDEN TOOLS.

A full stock. FARMING TOOLS, a full stock.

**NOTICE GENER

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 13th, 1859.

Money Matters, &c.

Exchange was very weak to-day, and though sustained at 1¾ ₱ cent by the banks, was obtainable at 1½ premium, which will very likely be the current rate in the course of a day or two. Money is easily to be had on good security, but business of all kinds being light just now, the demand is more than usually moderate. Discounts at Bank 10 ₱ cent. Brokers' rates 1@2 ₱ cent a month for short loans. Gold is selling at the same rate as exchange, and is bought at 1¼ ₱ cent.

We understand that the recent action of the Bankers of this city, has had the effect of bringing nearly all the country banks into the central redemption plan, and those that have still neglected to take some provision for the redemption of their notes here, will probably before long experience an inconvenience that will convince them of the necessity of adopting the same rule. To this, more than any other cause, may be attributed the present increase in the supply of exchange.

Breadstuffs, &c.

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the past 24 hours, as reported at the Chamber of Commerce:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Receipts.						
By M&Mis RR	26	2,731	400	117	120	11
By M&H RR..	301	.....	925	.....	.....	.....
By M&Chi RR	25	497	214	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	352	3,228	1,539	117	120	11
Shipments.						
To Collingwood	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The downward tendency in wheat continues, the prospect of a good harvest being not the least amongst the causes tending to suppress the market. Spring wheat declined 2 to 3c to-day. No. 1 selling at 90@87c, and extra No. 1 at 95@91. No transactions in extra club reported. Considering the light receipts the market was tolerably active. Nothing done in flour. Oats declined another cent fully, selling at 37c delivered and free on board. Corn was nominally lower, though held at peerless quotations. Some new potatoes were reported as having been on the market to-day at 87½ ₱ bushel. Old remain dull as last quoted. Highwines were slightly firmer. No change to note in other articles.

HARVESTING COMMENCED.—The farmers have commenced harvesting their winter wheat in Walworth and one or two other counties. It is turning out better than had been expected. We were informed to-day by a farmer of fifteen years experience in Wisconsin, that the prospect for a good crop of spring wheat in this State, were never more promising than at the present time.

RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO.—Receipts of breadstuffs at Buffalo by Lake, for the week ending July 12th, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	22,475
Wheat, bus	48,952
Oats, bus	27,552
Corn, bus	11,666
Barley, bus	1,891
Rye, bus	562

CHICAGO, JULY 12.—Receipts, according to the *Press & Tribune*, 1,579 bbls flour, 11,410 bus wheat, 61,695 bus corn, 5,916 bus oats. Shipments: 983 bbls flour, 22,426 bus wheat, 26,460 bus corn.

The wheat market to-day was very flat and heavy, and although transactions were very limited, yet the market declined 5c on spring. Sales amount to about 17,000 bushels, at $1.25 for new white on track; $1.15 for red; $1.10@1.12 for No. 2 red in store; 1c@2c for standard spring; and 93@95c for No. 2 spring—the market closing quiet at the inside figures. Flour was dull and without any movement. Corn declined 1@2c, with sales of about 25,000 bushels at 50c f. o. b. for canal; 66@68c for No. 1; and 35c for No. 2. Oats were in fair request, but not quite so firm. About 5,000 bus sold at 40c f. o. b. for No. 1. Nothing doing in rye or barley. Provisions stagnant. Tallow in good demand. Hides scarce and tendency upward. A lot of good dry flint were sold to-day at 18c; and green salted at 9c. Wool quiet but firm. A lot of full blood Merino sold to-day at 42c. Potatoes dull. Vessels take corn to Buffalo at 2½c, and a propeller takes corn and wheat 3@3½c.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday—7 P. M.

FREIGHT—8ch. *Wm. H. De Witt*, wheat to Port Colborne at 3½c, being equal to 5¾ to St. Catherines. The sch. *Dane* loads with wheat to Oswego on p. t.

FLOUR—Market heavy and no sales.

WHEAT—87@c lower. Sales 470 bus No. 1 spring at 86c; 125 bus do at 81c; 800 bus do at 83c; 100 bus choice delivered at 85c; 295 bus extra No. 1 at 95c; 1,260 bus do at $1, f. o. b.; 210 bus white winter at $1,-25; 50 bus very choice do at $1,37½.

OATS—Declined fully 1c. Sales 1,500 bus at 37c; 500 bus at same price; 200 bus at 37½c, and 900 bus at 37c f. o. b.

CORN—Nominally lower. No sales.

RYE—Nominal at $1.

BARLEY—Unsaleable.

POTATOES—Sales 200 bus of a good quality at 60c. There was a report that some new lots had come to market, but we have seen none.

EGGS—Still dull at 9c.

BUTTER—Dull at 10@12c for Elgin, and 13@14c for fresh, roll in small quantities.

HIDES—Steady at the following quotations: green 7 @7½c; green salted 9½@9¾c; dry salted 14@15c; dry flint 18@19c; salted calf 10@11c.

HIGHWINES—Firmer. Sales 25 bbls at 26½c.

WOOL—Holds its own steadily. Sales 170 lbs ¼ to ⅜ blood at 34c; 45 lbs ¼ blood at 38c; 190 lbs mixed at 33½c.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, July 13th.—26 bbls flour, 2,731 bus wheat, 117 bus corn, 400 bus oats, 150 bus barley, 14 bus rye, 19,701 lbs sundries, 430 lbs rags, 967 lbs hides, 150 lbs wool, 10 tons stone, 2 head cattle.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., July 9, 11, and 12.—301 bbls flour, 925 bus oats, 86 bus potatoes,, 7,189 lbs wool, 4,610 lbs sundries, 9,000 lbs feed, 7 kegs butter, 1,510 lbs hides, 1 bbl eggs, 3 sacks yarn.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO R. R., July 11th and 12th.—25 bbls flour, 497 bus wheat, 207 bus corn, 210 bus oats, 7,818 lbs wool, 15 head cattle.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 13—3 P. M.

FLOUR—Market heavy and a shade lower; sales 4,000 bbls at 5,25@5,75 for super state; 5,70@5,85 for low grades; 5,85@6,25 for commercial grades extra western; 5,75@6,-00 for old; 6,00@6,25 for fresh ground shipping brands round hoop Ohio. Rye flour dull at 4@4,75.

WHEAT—More active, but unchanged; sales 10,000 bus at 1,30 for very choice white Canadian; 1,21 for do red western.

RYE—Dull at 88@89.

BARLEY—Nominal.

CORN—A shade firmer. Sales small at 57@59c for new mixed western.

OATS—Dull at 45@51 for State and Canadian.

PORK—Lower and dull; sales 200 bbls at $16 for mess, and 14,50 for prime.

BEEF—Dull.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet.

BACON—Nominal.

CUT MEATS—Unchanged.

LARD—Steady and unchanged. Sales 3,000 lbs at 10¾@12c.

BUTTER—Dull; 11@15c for Ohio; 13@18 for State.

CHEESE—Dull at 2@3½c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged; sales 150 bbls at 27.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

STOCKS—Less active and prices easier, particularly at the close; C & R 1 sl, T C 8s 93, N S 6s rd 2s 93¾ N Y C 74¾, G & C 64, C C & C 91¾, Panama 111, M C 41½.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, July 13—3 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand less active and markets tending downward; sales 1,100 bbls at 4,25 for sour, and 4,75@5,12½ for ordinary to fair extra; Ill from Celeago spring wheat, 5,25@5,50 for fair to choice extra Wis from do do wheat, 5,87½@6,00 for extra Mich, Ind and Ohio; 6,25 @7 for double extras.

WHEAT—Quiet; nothing of importance doing.

CORN—Dull and lower; sales 1,000 bus ordinary Toledo at 71c; 500 bus sound 71 at 56c.

Other grains quiet.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 25½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS TO N. Y.—Steady; Corn 3½, wheat 9¾c, flour 35c.

CANAL EXPORTS—600 bbls flour.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Per Steamer Canada.]

LIVERPOOL MARKET, JULY 1st.—Breadstuffs—R & Spence report weather favorable for crops. Flour has declined 1s per sack. Wheat has been unimportant. Ob 10s@10s6d. Wheat declined 2@3d; sales of western red at 8s@8s6d; white, 9s@10s; southern, 10s@1s1d. Corn quiet, but all qualities have declined; mixed yellow, 5s10d@5s10d; white, 5s@5s1d.

PROVISIONS—Beef and pork barely maintained. Beef heavy, with little enquiry, and prices weak. Pork dull, and all qualities slightly declined. Bacon dull but nearly 6s. Lard heavy at 52s. Tallow; sales at 50s 6@52s6d for inferior to good; Tallow without quotable change.

PRODUCE—Potashes dull; old is quoted at 36s, and some sales have been made at 34s6d; new is quoted at 27s. Pearl ashes are also dull; sales have been made at 29@30s. Sugar is quiet but steady. Coffee is also steady. Rice steady but dull. Tea, small enquiry and prices weak.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Propeller Ontonagon—Collingwood Line—G. D. Dousman, Agent.

FOR THE CITY.—W S Wells, 1 bale goods; Sexton Bros, 5 cases goods.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—N H Wood, Pacific, 1 pkgs goods; R & Williams, Berlin, 42 pkgs tea, 1 box glass, 2 pkgs tobacco; P H Soper, Oshkosh, 10 pkgs furniture; W W Eastman, St Anthony, 1 wagon.

Per Propeller Plymouth—Western Transportation Co.—W. F. Hurd, Agent, M. & M. R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY.—Spangenberg & F, 4 pkgs wine; W S Brown, 4 bdls sheet iron; J K & Co, 2 tes rice; McGrew Bros, 10 kits fish, 10 hhs saleratus, 2 pkgs goods, 1 cask oil; F & S, 10 bbls rice; E Meyer, 1 bx wine; W S Brown, 1 doz brooms, 1 pkg tobacco, 2 sofa, W & Herbert, 2 bbls blacking; J Rice, 10 bxs nuts; W C, 468 bbls salt, E Hasking, 3 bxs matches; N Brick, 45 bdls cement; R, 125 carpets, 52 pcs h ware, 12 bxs do; D & B, 70 bxs glass; G & T, 20 bags coffee, 50 bbls sugar; Nazro & Co, 12 bbls steel; S & M, 20 rs leather; W S Brown, 5 bdls iron; D & Brockhaus, 30 bxs glass, 1 bx drugs; J R R & Co, 8 cases tobacco; J W Leonard, 2 pkgs liquor; A F Smithson, 10 bbls nails, 20 bxs do, 5 bxs steel; Nazro & Co, 3 bbls putty, 4 bales twine; C Elsfeldt, 1 crate crockery; J M D, 4 tres rice, 10 kegs brandy, 7 bags coffee, 25 bbls sugar, 50 kegs prunes, 10 bxs oils, 2 bbls peas, 15 boxes candy, 20 half chests tea; Bradley & M, 2 bbls blacking; Littell & R, 1 box and 1 bbl blacking, 10 boxes saleratus; Durand & Co, 20 bbls sugar, 23 kegs soda, 25 bxs starch, 1 bx tobacco, 1 trunk; J, H & Co, 1 bale empty tea caddies; J M D & Co, 20 half chests tea, 20 baskets pipes, 12 kegs soda; G & T, 15 bags coffee; N & McNab, 5 cases goods; S Meyer, 29 bxs drugs; J R & Co, 10 bbls sugar; E T S, 98 20 wires, 98 pkgs h ware; J M D & Co, 16 bags coffee, 21 bbls sugar; C Elsfeldt, 22 bxs h ware; G & T, 15 bbls brick; J H Tesch, 1 bbl goods.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—P S Barrows, Janesville, 2 pkgs hard ware; G W Cottrill, Hartland, 1 tierce crockery, 1 bbl sugar, 5 boxes saleratus, 3 caddies and 2 half-chests tea, 2 bbls dried apples, 1 bbl peaches; J F Buckley, Muskego, Iowa, 17 bbls sugar, 1 bbl coffee; Johnson, 1 hhd sugar, 4 bags coffee, 1 tierce rice, 5 half-chests tea; J B Slechter & Co, St Paul, 3 coils rope; Hopper & Co, Beloit, 4 boxes hard ware; G E Mayo, St Paul, 15 pkgs hard ware, Shpackages 18 bxs; C W & Co, Pingree, 1 bbl bag coffee, 1 hhd sugar, 3 boxes goods, 1 half-chest tea; Chase & Co, Prairie du Chien, 2 hogsheads sugar; T S Billings, Oshkosh, 22 pkgs h ware, 4 coils rope; H & Comman, Fredonville, 4 hhds crockery, 5 bxs herring, 9 pkgs groups, 4 pkgs drugs; G W Cot—gill, 1 bbl rice, 1 tce fish; T S Billings, Oshkosh, 1 bale goods; Hopper & Co, Beloit, 85 bdls iron rules; D & Clark Madison, 1 bale h ware; J C Buckley, Muskego, 20 pkgs h ware; North & Co, Hastings, 1 case cigars; Spencer & M, Menasha, 10 bbls turpentine; M J W, Oshkosh, 2 bbls saleratus, 2 do turpentine; N A Johnson, Trempealeau, 1 qur oak; Cronkhite, V O & Co, Necedah, 5 bales goods; J A Hall, Watertown, 4 pairs springs; 1 bx nuts; L A Narmer, Watertown, 1 bx h ware; F R Deacon, Fond du Lac, 86 pkgs h ware; S R Fox, Madison, 197 pkgs h ware, 22 bars steel; T W Smith, Sparta, 8 pkgs h ware; D F Foote, Stevens Point, 7 pkgs h ware; J Messenger, Fowler Prairie, 6 pkgs h ware; C Dunbar, Caledonia, Minn, 1 bbl, McC & Steeley, Winona, Minn, 1 bale goods; R J Richardson, 15 pumps, 2 pkgs h ware; M & Smith, Prairie du Sac, 7 bbls sugar, 1 bbl rice, 2 bxs goods; C S & S, Whitewater, 6 pumps, 4 pkgs h ware; L G Carswell, Janesville, 1 bbl cheese, 2 pkgs prunes, 1 bbl sundries, 2 bdls goods; McC & S, Winona, Minn, 11 pkgs wooden ware; A Peterson, Watertown, 2 bbls sugar, 1 bx soap, 1 hf ch tea, 6 pkgs goods; F Foster, New Ulm, Minn, 5 bx books; F P Burdick, La Crosse, 13 pkgs leather, 3 bgs pegs, 2 c machines; E B Dauston, 1 machine; R G McGregor, Ia, 33 pcs machinery; E & C, Portage City, 5 bbls and 2 hf bbls tobacco, 2 bgs ginger.

Per Propeller Prairie State—Northern Transportation Co.—O. A. Hale, Agent, at M. & M. R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY.—S Fox, 1 buggy; L S Sanborn, 1 box; F H, 2 bbls alum; E Hall, 1 bbl liquor; W Barker, 5 pkgs h ware; Hunn & Crosby, 6 bxs pickles, 4 do glue, 2 bbls sauff.

FOR THE OLD STATE.—A S & Co, Stillwater, Minn, 1 crate oil; W Smith & Co, Ft Plain, 5 cases shoes; Tallman & Collins, Janesville, 5 bxs medicine; J Casherwin, La C, 1 bx goods; R & Lewis, P City, 4 c tea, 11 bxs goods, 3 bbls sugar, C E Curtis, Janesville, 1 crank and Howell & Co, Watertown, 1 bbl liquor, 2 bbls molasses; D Noble, Henderson, Minn, 5 pkgs h h goods; L G Miller, Mc-Gregor, 1 set iron rollers, 1 pkg goods.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, July 13th, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers
Propeller Chicago, Dickson, Buffalo, 100 tons mdz
Propeller Mendota, Spencer, Buffalo, 90 tons mdz
Propeller Outagamie, Wilkins, Collingwood, 41 chests tea, 2 kegs tobacco, 5 pkgs mdz, 21 wagons, 16 pkgs furniture
Propeller Fountain City, Peck, Chicago, 50 bbls high-wines, 15 bbls pork, 3 bbls lumns, 1 bx glass
Propeller James Christie, Joyce, Kemper's Pier, 100 cds wood
Schooner York State, ——
Schooner W H DeWitt, Taberner, Port Huron, 143m ft lumber, 25m shingles, 3m pickets

CLEARED.

Steamer City of Cleveland, Spaler, Grand Haven
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago
Propeller Outagamie, Wilkins, Chicago, 1c bbls salt
Propeller Mendota, Spencer, Chicago
Propeller Chicago, Dickson, do
Propeller Fountain City, Peck, Collingwood, 270 bbls flour, 150 bushels of wool
Schooner C C Griswold, Fall, Cleveland, 303 tons pig iron

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The following is a list of vessels passing Detroit from Monday noon to Tuesday noon:

Up—Schrs. Flora Wilson, Palo Alto, Cador, Australia, J. Hibbard.

Down—Props. Kenosha, Galena; schs. Hanover, J W Grant, Hubbard, Herald.

Wind north, with fine breeze.

THE PROPELLER GLOBE ASHORE.—The Captain of the propeller *Mendota* which arrived here yesterday, reports the propeller *Globe* ashore on Point Pelee, Lake Erie, near the new lighthouse, with a full cargo of grain and other produce, mostly from Chicago. She went ashore on Saturday morning about the same hour that the *Rocket* ran ashore here. The *Mendota* endeavored to haul her off on Saturday, but without success. The *Globe*, we believe, is the largest propeller on the Lakes. She lay on a sandy beech, with her bow about four feet out of the water, but was not leaking. The Captain sent for assistance to Detroit, and if the weather held out fair it was thought that she would be got off without injury.

Books, Stationery, &c.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

MILES STANDISH ILLUSTRATED; A most beautiful Gift book.
Bayard Taylor's Complete Works; 6 vol.
The Culprit Fay; by Drake.
Life of Liberty; by Brace.
Kit Carson; 8vo, Illustrated.
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
D'Israeli's Curiosities.
Nature and the Supernatural.
Fabiny, the Hungarian Potter.
Parkman's Pioneers.
Pictures of a Country Life; 2 vols, by Alice Carey.
Companions of my Solitude.
Friendship Journal.
Street Thoughts; by Rev. M. Dexter.
Charlemont, or the Pride of the Village.
Souvenirs of Travel; 2 vols; by Madame Le Vat.
The Methodist; 2 vols.
The Bible Text Book and Good.
Two Ways of Wedlock; from the Home Journal.
For sale by C. H. BERMAN,
ap9 375 East Water st.

ROMANCE AND FICTION.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS, 9 VOLS;
John Ravenaugh's Works, 7 vols;
Miss Pickering's Works, 6 vols;
Maryatt's Works, 12 vols;
Miss Sewell's Works, 10 vols;
Miss Bronte's Works, 3 vols,
Jane Austin's Works, 14 vols;
Warner Hall's Works, 4 vols;
Miss Southworth's Works, 10 vols;
Caroline Lee Hentz's Works, 11 vols;
Chas. Dickens' Works, 12 vols;
Simm's Novels and Tales, 17 vols;
Capt. Reed's Works, 8 vols;
G. J. Peck's Works, 4 vols;
Hendricks Conscience's Works, 6 vols.
mar17 C. H. BERMAN, 375 East Water st.

New Rag and Paper Warehouse!

CHASE & BRADLEY,
210 WEST WATER STREET,
Bet. Spring and Oconto st. bridges, Milwaukee.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR the sale of every variety of Wrapping Paper, at Mill prices.

Highest Price in Cash paid for Rags, Old Papers, Rope, and all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's Stock.

je9 1859-d&Cwlm

Dry Goods.

LADIES'

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Adler & Newbouer

171 EAST WATER STREET,

WILL SELL THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 23,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

The Entire Stock is Sold Out.

Hours of Sale—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—All those indebted to the firm are notified to come forward without delay; otherwise the claims will be handed over for collection.

ADLER & NEWBOUER,
171 East Water st., opposite the State Bank.
☞ Goods will be shortened at private sale until the above date. je17

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap181157dtf JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

FARMER'S HOUSE,
BY MICHAEL SCHILZ,
44 Chestnut Street near the La Crosse R. R. Depot, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FARMERS, TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS, will always find a good table and clean rooms and terms reasonable charges.
Good Stabling for Horses. je18 w3mo.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A CLERGYMAN HAVING CURED HIS son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, (which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and will send the same to any address, free of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return postage. DANIEL ADEE,
jan18 p91ly Centre street, N. Y.

Machinery.

BEST WHEEL
IN THE STATE.

EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,
WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the STATE
TURTON & SERCOMBE,

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Pattern of all descriptions. Steam Engines of the latest improvements. Brass and Composition Castings.

Also manufacturers of the celebrated Hartland & Turtle Water Wheels. It was less water in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel manufactured. It is admitted to be the best high or low head of water, runs perfectly steady at its rated effective by one or back-water. It has given general satisfaction to all who have used it, and that, together with its durability, gives it an entire superiority over all other wheels. Descriptive circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE,

And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Oil Pumps and Cups. Licensed Agent of the sizes.
THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMBE.
1714 dly

IMPORTANT NOTICE
—TO—
MILLWRIGHTS AND OWNERS.

The Excelsior Water Wheel Co.

ARE MANUFACTURING A NEW KIND of Water Wheel, patented 18th May, and 15th December, 1858, by J. H. Fairchild, of Vermont. It involves an entirely new principle of turning water, and of controlling the water, by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is effected by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are:

1st. We obtain the ENTIRE WEIGHT of the water, and have the advantage of the full head and fall from water to water.

2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.

3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workman, either when used to drive a few inches of small amount of machinery, as the strength of the wheel is not diminished by reducing its motion, since it depends upon the weight of the column of water below the wheel, which always remains about the same.

4th. It occupies less space than any other wheel—is placed inside the flume, near the SURFACE of the water, and is very convenient to get at.

5th. The wheel is very durable, being made of iron, and can be built in in any place and attached to saw Mills, Grist Mills, and machinery of all kinds with less expense than any other wheel. The velocity of the wheel is such that the expense of gearing up is avoided for nearly all purposes.

Together with the advantages above stated, we are ready to warrant the wheels to possess a power equal to the following figures, for each inch of water.

Inch Wheel.	Horse-power.
8	5,10
10	8,00
12	11,50
13½	15,60
14	17,45
16½	23,70
17	25,90
19	32,60
20	35,30
22	42,70
24	50,80
26	59,60
28	69,10
30	79,30

Wheels of the above sizes running 40 to 100 revolutions per minute. When ordering, state size with gate, pulls and shaft, so that the purchaser has only to place it in the flume, which can be done with its own name than any other wheel.

The Company have connected workmen, who will put them in any place in working order, on the most reasonable rates. The Wheels can be afforded at a less price than any other wheels now in use.

W. F. HURD, Agent, Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee.

CERTIFICATES.

MIDDLETOWN, CT., Dec. 1, 1858.

Dear Sir—In answer to your favor asking my opinion of the Excelsior Water Wheel, which I have put into my factory for me, I take great pleasure in stating that it fully exceeded my expectation. I took out a Stark Wheel to put in its place, with 54 inch Buckets, and replaced it with one of "Fairchild's Patent" 15 inch Wheels, and it gives more power, with no great reduction of water, and runs much more as steady as that of a steam engine. It has also the advantage of being very cheap and durable.

It is now over a year since I put it in, and carries without any regularity, and it is now running a greater amount of machinery, which is necessary for the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds at the manufactory of Mr. J. Bliss, Esq., where any and all are invited to call and examine it under practical test, and a motion of 90 revolutions per minute. For further particulars address me

O. W. P. BOWMAN, Agent
for all Western States.
At Messrs. Gaines, Wright, Chalmers & Beach's, Corner West Washington and Canal sts.
P. O. Box 1276. ap15 1 dlaw-w6m

MOORE'S
Thirty Dollar, Double Lock Stitch,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!!
SECURED BY RECENT LETTERS PATENT.

THE ADVENT OF THIS NEW, MOST useful and unexampled in variation invented to create a recent and needed change in *public opinion* upon the subject of CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.

We confidently set forth our new combination, proven by a *practical demonstration*, that this Machine unites in its construction the best combination of qualities ever before found in any Machine. This Machine now before the public, *regardless of price!* With an eye quick to detect the deficiences and imperfections of other Machines, Mr. MOORE has sought to remedy them all; and we feel assured a critical examination of this beautiful piece of machinery, will at once establish it as the *only one* possessing all the machine in the country, and, *we confidently say high priced* Machine now sold. The *under feed* is from two steel, (self-pointed) feed bars, without re-winding, one above the Machine, and one underneath, and makes the *strongest, most beautiful and durable stitch*, and can be used on any kind of machinery. *It never breaks, and*, though the cloth is *subjected to great strain*, it will not pucker. The stitch possesses the same elasticity on the seam on *knit* goods, as on woven, and is therefore applicable for articles that require washing and ironing. The machinery for feeding the cloth is unlike all others, and is the only perfect device for carrying the cloth under the needle with the least friction.

The breaking of needles, a common and expensive fault with most other Machines, is entirely remedied in this; we never use the needle that will last five months. The entire Machine is simple in construction, and made in every respect perfect and durable, unlike other Machines, there is no danger of *changing* any of the article sewed by *oil*, as none is used on top of the Machine. It is also made large enough for a complete description of any machine, being seven inches in length, by four in height, between the needle and end of the Machine. To beauty of form and mechanical construction, it has especial in the conveyance all the movements being positive, and the tension light, thereby insuring durability of its setting out of order. It stands entirely upon its own merits, and needs no further recommendation than a good works to convince all who see it, that it is the most valuable and humanitary invention of the age.

It is our intention to sell a small portion of this Machine by States or Counties upon an equitable and fair basis. As a case and impartial examination must at least be given, we have arranged with Mr. MOORE to manufacture the Machines, and the *large profits accruing therefrom*, compound the interest of all parties, and will enable us to *introduce it rapidly on a small expense*. We will send a sample Machine, securely boxed by express or otherwise, to any address on receipt of thirty dollars. *Every Machine is warranted.* Send for a descriptive circular giving full particulars. Address

J. E. BURTMAN,
Sole and Exclusive Agent for the United States,
Office, 98 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
may26 1859-dawm

Pork and Beef Packers.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, FROM

EDWARD RODDIS,
WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONSTANTLY in store, for sale—

Mess Pork;
Mess Beef;
Leaf Lard, in tubs and half bbls;
Bacon, Green and Smoked;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;
Soap, Candles, Tallow, &c., &c.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef; for sale by LAYTON & PLANKINTON.
jan16

Transportation.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH!

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Via DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R. R.

GOODS ORDERED BY THE "GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH," will be sent through at the

LOWEST RAILROAD RATES, viz:

New York to Milwaukee	120	90	62	47
Boston	135	102	65	52

☞ All claims for losses, damages or overcharges, will be promptly settled, and the orders will patrons of this line be sent to Rail Roads for redress.

☞ Order goods marked

"GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH."

apl16-3m WM. B. PERRY, General Agent.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL transport merchandize from New York and Boston, at the following rates:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
New York to Milwaukee	85	75	62	45
Boston	90	75	62	45

A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, 52 Broadway, N. Y.
G. G. EDDER, Agent, 44 State street, Boston.
J. A. MUTT, Agent, Milwaukee.
may7

Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Co.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

In connection with the

People's Line of Six First-Class Propellers,

ON THE LAKES.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE and transport Freights of all kinds at

GREATLY REDUCED RATES,

FROM MILWAUKEE TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE,

AND FROM

Buffalo to Attica, Batavia and Rochester,

ALSO FROM

BUFFALO TO CORNING, ELMIRA, WAVERLY, OWEGO, ITHACA, GENEVA, GREAT BEND, DEPOSIT, HANCOCK, NARROWSBURG, LACKAWAXEN, PORT JERVIS,

And all points on the New York and Erie Railroad. Also from Buffalo to Huntsville, and all intermediate points between

Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

An Error some points to all points West and Northwest.

☞ Parties having freight to ship, will find it to their advantage to call upon our Agents before making arrangements with other Lines.

☞ All persons desiring information concerning lower rates and special contracts, can obtain the same by applying to

TIBBITS, STARKWEATHER & CO.,
General Western Agents,
Warehouse and office at the Milwaukee & Mississippi Rail Road Docks, Milwaukee, Wis. may16-dlm

Rates of Freight Reduced Again!

BY

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD,

AND

Northern Transportation Co.'s Express.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE PRICE for 100 lbs New York to Milwaukee will be as follows, per 100 lbs, delivered free:

1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
65c	55c	45c	35c

Merchandize Shipped by this Route

On and after the 14th inst.,

WILL BE CHARGED AT THESE RATES,

WHETHER CONTRACTED OR NOT

Apply to J. H. CRAWFORD, Agent
MYRER AGENT, N. Y. & Erie R. R.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

Ships daily from Pier 8, East River, or foot of Duane st.

Office of the Northern Transportation Company,
Milwaukee, April 16, 1859. apl6 dlm1w4

1859. 1859.

The American Transportation Co.

INCORPORATED 1855.

CAPITAL.....$800,000

STEAM ON CANAL AND LAKES.

THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION Co. are now prepared to forward Freight on the Erie Canal, and on the Lakes, with promptness and dispatch.

Boats will leave Milwaukee on Saturdays at 2 P. M. and Tuesdays at 12 M. Steamers leave every Saturday at 12 M. for Buffalo, connecting with New York and Erie Railroad, and with Propellers for Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and Buffalo.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points East and West, and Steamers for Ports on Lake Michigan.

The Company have connected workmen, who will put them in any place in working order, on the most reasonable rates. The Wheels can be afforded at a less price than any other wheels now in use.

W. F. HURD, Agent, Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee.

CERTIFICATES.

MIDDLETOWN, CT., Dec. 1, 1858.

Dear Sir—In answer to your favor asking my opinion of the Excelsior Water Wheel which I have put into my factory for me, I take great pleasure in stating that it fully exceeded my expectation. I took out a Stark Wheel to put in its place, with 54 inch Buckets, and replaced it with one of "Fairchild's Patent" 15 inch Wheels, and it gives more power, with no great reduction of water, and runs much more as steady as that of a steam engine. It has also the advantage of being very cheap and durable.

It is now over a year since I put it in, and carries without any regularity, and it is now running a greater amount of machinery, which is necessary for the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds at the manufactory of Mr. J. Bliss, Esq., where any and all are invited to call and examine it under practical test, and a motion of 90 revolutions per minute. For further particulars address me

O. W. P. BOWMAN, Agent
for all Western States.
At Messrs. Gaines, Wright, Chalmers & Beach's, Corner West Washington and Canal sts.
P. O. Box 1276. ap15 1 dlaw-w6m

1859. 1859.

Western Transportation Company,

INCORPORATED 1856.

CAPITAL.....$800,000.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres't. R. A. ROOT, Secretary.
SAM. MORGAN, Vice Pre't. P. L. FREEMAN, Treas'r.

Directors:

P. L. Sternberg, Buffalo.	John Allen, Jr., Buffalo.
Jason Parker, "	Everett Clapp, New York.
Cyrus Clark, "	A. T. Stout, New York.
F. S. Lathrop, "	S. C. Ward, "
A. Bell, "	Sam. Morgan, Mohawk.
William Wells, "	D. Stewart, Detroit.

Hon. H. Bernard, Escanaba.

HAVING COMPLETED ITS ARRANGEments for the coming season—the Company will be prepared, on the opening of navigation, with unsurpassed facilities, both on Lakes and Canal, to transport Merchandize, Railroad Iron, and other property to and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Troy—and intermediate places—and ports on Lake Erie, Michigan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal, at low rates.

The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now advancing so fast to completion, the Company feel warranted in guaranteeing to their customers much increased dispatch and certainty between New York and Buffalo, as to command satisfaction.

A Daily Line of Propellers for Detroit

And other ports on Lake Erie.

A Daily Line of Propellers for the Upper Lakes

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JAMES H. HOWLAND, 9 Astor House Building, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany.
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